

## The Times' Daily Short Story.

## Mrs. Townsend's Ruse

[Original.]

It was necessary that Anita Townsend should marry a fortune. Her ancestors had been rich for many years, and now suddenly the decision of a lawsuit against them had made them poor. But Anita was especially anxious to marry a rich husband. Not so her mamma. Mrs. Townsend was an angler in deep water—that is, her hook was not visible from the surface. She determined to supply her daughter's deficiency.

Arthur Brewerton was the catch of the season. He came of good stock and had an income of \$40,000 a year. Mrs. Townsend concluded to concentrate her diplomatic skill on this one victim. Brewerton had shown some preference for her daughter, but it was generally understood among his acquaintances that he was quite satisfied with the freedom of single life and had no idea of exchanging it for the restraints of matrimony. A gentle pressure was necessary to force him to take the hook.

At the Fleming's dinner party, with a cotillion later in the evening, both Mrs. Townsend and Mr. Brewerton were present. The party being a young people's affair, Mrs. Townsend was not at first invited; but, not wishing to let slip any opportunity to further her daughter's interest, she declined the invitation for Anita on the ground that she always chaperoned her. This brought an invitation for the mother.

At the dinner table Mrs. Townsend sat on Mr. Brewerton's right, his daughter on his left. Anita sat directly opposite. During the dinner Mrs. Townsend catching a glimpse of a man's shoe under the table beside Brewerton's shoeless right foot was struck with its small size. Indeed since the toe had got turned toward its owner at first glance she thought it might be her daughter's, but instantly she remembered that Anita wore kid slippers.

Now, Anita Townsend had a weak toe joint on her right foot. Her mother borrowed a pencil from Mr. Brewerton and a bit torn from a letter, wrote on it, "Better relieve the joint, dear," and handed it across the table to her daughter. Anita wrote on the other side of the paper, "I have," and handed it back. After this Mrs. Townsend leaned far back in her chair, so that her legs projected far under the table.

The dinner finished, the ladies arose and departed. Then when the men had finished a brief smoke they also left the table for the ballroom, where the musicians were already tuning their instruments. Arthur Brewerton slipped his foot into his shoe and rose with the rest. At the dining room door he encountered Mrs. Townsend, who told him that her daughter wished to see him a moment in the red room to arrange a social matter the two had in

hand. Brewerton stepped into the room, which was close at hand, joined the young lady and stood talking with her for some time, then the two entered the ballroom just as the dancing had commenced. There they separated, both having partners for the cotillion.

Mr. Brewerton found his partner at the door waiting for him and, clasping her waist, sailed around in the waltz. It was not long before he found that he was attracting the attention of the whole room. Disengaging himself from his partner, he surveyed himself from head to foot. It was at the foot that he discovered the cause of the interest he excited. On his right foot was a pink kid slipper.

That there was a scandal imminent was apparent to all. There were several dresses among the ladies present of a shade to match the slipper, one of them being worn by Miss Townsend. A number of eyes were turned upon her, and she was discovered sitting with her feet drawn under her skirts. Then her mother hurried to her and escorted her from the room. This was sufficient. Mr. Brewerton and Miss Townsend had been away from the others for some time after dinner and for cause or causes unknown had got mixed as to their shoes.

The Townsends' carriage was called, and mother and daughter left for home without again appearing in the ballroom. Mr. Brewerton, not being able to endure the battery of eyes leveled upon him, begged his partner to excuse him and, ordering his carriage, also left the house. He drove to the Townsends, where he found the mother packing the drawing room floor excitedly and the daughter in tears.

"How could it have happened?" he said.

"My daughter's future is blighted," cried Mrs. Townsend, with a wail.

"Why so?" asked the young man, who still wore the pink kid slipper.

"Why so? Were you two not together in the red room for half an hour before the dancing? And did not everybody know it?"

"Well? My dear Mr. Brewerton, what were you two doing to change shoes?"

"Mamma!" exclaimed Anita reproachfully.

"You don't think"—began the astonished young man when he was interrupted by the mother.

"Think? If I think, who have perfect confidence in my daughter, what do you suppose all the others know to their own satisfaction?"

The young man hung his head. Then he asked for a few minutes' conversation with the daughter, which was readily granted. When the two joined the mother they told her that they were engaged.

The next day it was announced that Mr. Brewerton and Miss Townsend were engaged, indeed had been engaged for some time. This righted matters, and when they were married soon after the affair was forgotten.

ELIZA C. BIERLY.

## A STATEMENT BY GETHRO

## Makes Confession of Guilt In Bribery Cases

## AND A THREAT OF EXPOSURE

He, Also Promises Startling Revelations Against What He Terms the "Mob of Dastardly Hypocrites" of the House.

Boston, June 25.—Frank J. Gethro of Boston, who last Thursday was expelled from the Massachusetts House of Representatives after having been found guilty of attempting to bribe fellow legislators, issued a statement Saturday night, in which a confession of guilt is made, and Gethro further says that to avenge his expulsion he will expose every member of the House who has been connected with any bribery proceedings. Although Gethro does not mention any names, he states that several members of the legislature have received bribes, and he declares that his revelations will be of such a nature as to make the giving or taking of bribes impossible at the state house in the future.

In his statement Gethro says: "That I have made untruthful statements, I admit; that I have done wrong, I confess; that I have been wronged, cruelly wronged, I assert and will prove." Referring to the anti-bribery bill, the measure in which he was personally interested, Gethro says: "I agreed to buy Republican votes, got the contract and bought the votes. In negotiating for certain votes I was refused—because I was given to understand I did not offer the full price. To force me to raise the offer, some of those interested began to talk. The matter got to the grand jury and I was indicted. Then the investigating committee was appointed. It was told that if I listed from the committee would see me through unharmed."

"When, however, I sat on the floor of the House on Thursday afternoon, saw myself held up in scorn and heard my punishment demanded, not by that handful of men whose names are above reproach, but by a mob of dastardly hypocrites, who had been offered and taken bribes to my one, I swore then and there to avenge my expulsion and ruin, so soon and in such a way that never again in the Massachusetts legislature would a bribe be taken, offered or mentioned. For whatever wrong I have done to Massachusetts I shall atone as best I may, but in my degradation I am buried up to the knowledge that I shall have done the state some service if in my ruin the structure of infamy reared by those men shall fall."

COLE WILL HELP MORAN.

To Secure Further Evidence, If Any, Regarding Bribery.

Boston, June 25.—Speaker John H. Cole, chairman of the House committee on rules, stated Saturday that he would delay his assistance in his power to District Attorney John B. Moran to secure any further evidence of bribery in the legislature. This statement was made in connection with the visit Friday to the district attorney of Frank J. Gethro. Gethro is said to have given the district attorney information in regard to the alleged bribery incident, on which the prosecuting officer will have another official investigation of the general court in connection with the bucket-shop legislation.

## ANIMAL ODDITIES.

The normal life of a mouse is three years.

Birds never eat fireflies and really try to shun their vicinity.

Wild birds do not sing more than eight or ten weeks in the year.

Giraffes and ant eaters each have tongues nearly two feet in length.

There are 240,000 different species of insects on earth. Some of these are so small that 4,000 of them are only equal to a grain of sand.

The cuckoo does not build a nest, but deposits its solitary egg in the nest of another bird. The intruder is always cared for by the deluded hosts.

Patagonian llamas live for years without tasting water, and a breed of cows near Losert, France, and noted for the richness of the milk, takes it very rarely.

The town of Bowdoinham, Me., is the only one in New England which has five tide rivers within its bound aries. They are the Canticance, Abagashasset, Kobbiebec, Androscoggin and Muddy rivers.

The newest union. The ranks of trades unionism is the organization of flying machine operators recently organized at Chicago with a membership of sixty-one. As this union is for the present without a national organization it will seek an affiliation with the Electrical Workers' union on the theory that electrical appliances are so largely used in the operation of such aerial craft as the fertile minds of inventors have so far evolved that their operators are entitled to the protection of the electrical trades. Instead of a "flying delegate" the new union will have a "flying delegate."

## CLOVER HAY.

Securing the Crop in Best Condition, Early Cutting Advised.

The raising and curing of clover hay is one of the most important things northern farmers have to handle. No little difficulty is experienced in getting a good crop. In fact, if we succeed one year in four or five in securing a good crop well cured it is about all we can expect in this climate. The man who manages to secure the crop in best possible condition should be able to forecast the weather conditions equal to any weather bureau in the United States. The old adage, "Make hay while the sun shines," is all right and a good rule to follow, writes a New York farmer to American Agriculturist.

When the crop is ready to harvest be ready for it. More clover is injured by late cutting than early. I have found that before the first signs of heads ripening and while the largest portion of the crop is in bloom is the best time to cut. Select if possible a clear morning, without dew, and start one mower, or two if you can, and down what can be handled to put in cock between 2 and 6 p. m. If good weather continues do the same the following day. The second day draw in and pack firmly in the mow what was cut the first day. If this plan can be followed up until the crop is secured without getting wet the hay will come out bright and green. It is fit to feed any stock from the work horse to the pigs and hens.

Milk cows will return from 10 to 20 percent more profit, other things being equal, on such hay than they would on overripe or hay that has been wet after partly cured. I have had no experience with a hay tedder. My object in putting the clover in cock before fully cured is to allow it to sweat out partly. By handling and packing closely in the mow the curing process is completed without very much loss by shelling.

## Best Potato Soil.

The best soil for potatoes is a rich sandy loam with plenty of vegetable matter and with a constant supply of moisture. The moisture question is a very important one with the potato crop, and at the same time it is one of the most serious drawbacks. Potatoes will not do well in wet soil at all, unless there is a constant supply of moisture, especially in the middle of the summer when the tubers are developing, the crop will be lessened very much indeed. One wants a well drained soil, retentive of moisture, a warm soil and one also rich in plant food.

Garden Troubles Met.

The striped cucumber beetle was held in check by repeated applications of bordeaux mixture containing paris green. A species of very small black flea beetle attacked the eggplants soon after they were set out. The insects appeared in immense numbers June 15, were sprayed with bordeaux and paris green that evening and caused no further trouble. However, as a precautionary measure the eggplants were sprayed whenever the bordeaux and paris green mixture was applied to the vine crops for the striped beetle.

John W. Lloyd, Illinois.

Chivalry.

By the rules of chivalry all persons, male and female, old and young, in a town taken by assault were liable to be put to death, and the men and boys seldom escaped the brutality of the victors.

Old Religious Rites.

India celebrates annually coconut day, sacred to the worship of their god of the sea. In order to propitiate this deity coconuts are thrown upon the sea by the Brahma priests, and the practical Mussulmans gather these votive offerings from the waves and sell them again.

Fat Monarchs.

Alfonso II. of Portugal was somewhat irreverently designated "the fat." It is a tradition in that country that he was so stout that the services of sixteen men were required to bear the king and his court to the table. The man somewhat disrespectful to the king was bestowed upon Charles III. of France and Louis VI. of the same country; also to Olaus II. of Norway.

Needle.

Meddle once signified "to concern oneself with." It is so used in the Scriptures, where the expression occurs, "meddle with your own business."

## A POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK

## PROCTOR IN 1902

In the spring of 1902, when Proctor was a candidate for governor, he wrote the following to Dr. L. A. Russell of Randolph: "In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I am perfectly willing to state to you frankly my position in respect to the prohibitory law. I am and always have been in favor of it, and I have always so voted in the legislature. I believe it is better suited to promote the welfare and sobriety of our state than any scheme of license." Now compare this with his attitude today. Does he turn as the political wind blows?

Is it not evident from this that Fletcher D. Proctor has no platform or principle which he will not trade or abandon for the spoils of office?

HAVE THE PEOPLE OF VERMONT ANYTHING TO EXPECT FROM A CANDIDATE WHO CHANGES HIS POLITICAL VIEWS WITH EVERY POLITICAL CONDITION?

WHOM WILL THEY TRUST, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE LOCAL OPTION LAW OR ONE WHO COMES AT THIS LATE DAY "LIMPING AND CRAWLING INTO THE LOCAL OPTION RANKS?"

ISSUED BY THE CLEMENT LITERARY BUREAU, 1906

## WILL SEE FOR HIMSELF

## President Roosevelt to Visit Panama

## TRIPTOBE MADE IN OCTOBER

A Cruiser Likely to Be Used, and Taft and Shonts May Be in the Party—The Western Trip Has Been Abandoned.

Washington, June 25.—President Roosevelt will visit the isthmus of Panama to make a personal investigation of the work of construction of the Panama canal. This announcement was made at the White House late Saturday afternoon by Secretary Loeb after a conference with the President. It is expected that the President will leave Washington for Panama the latter part of next October or in the early days of November. He will be absent about three weeks. The trip probably will be made on one of the big cruisers of the navy, but what vessel will carry the President and his party is not yet known. None of the details of the trip has yet been worked out. Beyond the bare decision to make the trip, the President has reached practically no conclusions. It is likely he will be accompanied on the journey by Secretary Taft and Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission, but even this has not been determined definitely. The President long has desired personally to inspect the route of the canal and to make himself personally familiar with the undertaking of constructing the waterway. It is the expectation that the President will be able to spend at least a week on the canal zone.

In connection with the above announcement, Secretary Loeb said the President had decided not to visit San Francisco next autumn to participate in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the new federal building. The people of San Francisco and of California generally were very anxious that he should be in San Francisco at that time. For several weeks the President has been contemplating the matter of making a trip next spring through the middle West, touching at points in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and perhaps other states. He had hoped to make the trip in order to attend the commencement exercises of some agricultural colleges and state institutions. Since the announcement was made of the likelihood of such a trip, such a mass of invitations has been received from almost every state in the union that the President finally has decided not to make the trip at all. It became evident that if he should accept one-tenth of the invitations he has received the trip would occupy two or three months. The probability is that he will go next May to Lansing, Mich., to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the establishment of agricultural colleges in the country. There he will meet many of the prominent educators of the country. The trip will be brief, occupying probably not more than four or five days.

Cows and Horses.

The answer to the question, Why does a horse get up fore part first and a cow hind part first? is: The strength for the second movement of rising is posterior in the horse and anterior in the cow.

A Turban of High Degree.

A green turban throughout all Islam is a sign that the wearer is a descendant of the prophet. Many persons who have the right to this mark of honor are now in low life, and a traveler in Constantinople or Cairo may have his baggage carried to his hotel by a genuine descendant of the founder of Mohammedanism.

Meddle once signified "to concern oneself with." It is so used in the Scriptures, where the expression occurs, "meddle with your own business."

## FORCE OF NUMBERS.

IN ORGANIZATION LIES THE TOILER'S ONLY HOPE.

Combination Is the Workingman's Sole Defense Against the Assaults of Capital—What Trades Unionism Has Done For the Wage-workers.

It should be self evident that in trades unionism the toiler finds his only hope and security while we live under the commercial system which reigns today. Sugar coat it as we may, labor is today a commodity, and the capitalist goes into the market and buys it as cheaply as it can be purchased. So there seems to be no limit to the lowering of wages were there no preventing forces. Men's very necessities compel them to compete with one another until the very lowest possible living price is reached. The fact that a man has a wife and several children does not always urge him on to demand higher wages in order to support them. He is, indeed, more helpless than the single man. He dare not be idle; his family will starve, and so he is compelled to beg for a chance to work at any price. Consequently the single man is often discharged to make room for the married man, whose family needs drive him to work for less.

The one man who refuses to work unless he is better paid can accomplish but little, but a hundred men doing the same thing at the same time can bring about wonderful results. The force they wield is something that must be reckoned with. Combination is the workingman's only weapon against the encroachments of well entrenched capital.

The struggles between the two forces have been many and bitter. Great suffering, deep calamities, hunger, despair, have resulted from these combats, and because of this it is said trades unions are wrong and should be destroyed. But struggles are never pleasant things. Must we then sullenly submit to any wrong that is offered us? It is often a choice between "peace at any price" and "the hell of war." Who would purchase quiet at the price of liberty? Not the modern, civilized, aspiring workingman, who is America's best citizen.

The combination of many trades unions into one organization for the good of all is a more modern movement and one that has made progress with some difficulty. Many obstacles have been in a manner overcome by the American Federation of Labor in this country, and the task has been a most gigantic one. In the last twenty-five years the change has been marvelous. We have had to deal with laborers from every country on the globe, speaking all languages, possessing thousands of varying prejudices, customs, tastes and superstitions. They have been stupidly selfish, stubbornly selfish, pigishly selfish, blindly selfish, and through that very selfishness have stood in their own way, and they have been more or less steeped in ignorance and servility. But such have been caught, taught, trained, pulled and pushed into something like order, and the first principles of mutual combination for the interest of all have seeped into their understandings. Today the workingmen of America are generally intelligent and well informed. They are far from being perfect and from really comprehending their own rights. They have not thoroughly imbibed the principle of loyalty to one another, and they are not cool and calm and suave and polite at all times, as are some employers even while deceiving and wronging them.

Every workingman knows something about the "union," and he knows that he must hold some relation to it—either that of mutual support or of direct antagonism—and every worker, from the humblest to the highest in position, is better off for the existence of the union. The poorest toiler receives more for his labor than he would have done but for the union. He may have denounced the trades organizations with scorn, he may have called them "tyrannical" and declared his independence of them by "working where and when and how he pleased," but nevertheless he has profited by them, and but for their hardy earned victories he would be so better situated than the Chinese coolie working ten hours a day for 2 cents.

The most noticeable strides have been made in the ranks of women workers. Twenty-five years ago woman had just emerged from the seclusion and work of home. She became part of an army, and her work was but bits of a great whole, and yet she seemed for a long time ignorant of the great outward movement and of its importance.

Today the wage-working women of all the large cities are well organized. They are better paid and health conditions are better looked after than of yore, and in case of personal wrong the woman has not a losing battle to fight alone. A great and powerful body stands behind her to protect. Children, too, are looked after and, in a measure, kept out of the mills and shops until they are somewhat matured. Of course there are many wrongs and dire evils yet, but the good work is going on. The principles of co-operation are generally recognized as beneficial, and a wider spirit of unselfishness is permeating the ranks of working people. While realizing the necessity of energetic work in the future, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves on what has already been accomplished.—Lizzie M. Holmes in American Federationist.

## The Day.

In all chronology the day is recognized as the most obvious division of time, next to it being the interval between one new moon and its successor.

Spectacles.

When spectacles were first invented and came into use in Italy women were forbidden to wear them on the ground that, being very striking ornaments, they would contribute to female vanity.

## PURE FOOD BILL PASSED

## The Rate Bill Is Rushed Through the House

## BREACH OF FAITH LEADERS

Standard Oil Company Receives Favor, to the Displeasure of Senator Tillman—Mr. Lawrence Favors Pure Food Measure.

Washington, June 25.—The House passed the pure food bill and adopted the conference report on the rate bill, tantamounting to final action on the latter measure by one last breach of faith. The Senate has sent the agricultural bill, which means the beef inspection amendment, back to conference on a vote to disagree in the measure as it passed the House. And the Senate has confirmed the nomination as postmaster of Washington of Secretary Barnes, opposed so long by Senator Tillman because of the election of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House.

At 10 minutes before 4 Saturday afternoon the House of Representatives began voting on the pure food bill, finally passing it by 340 to 17. This came at the closing of a day of heated and confused controversy with little order on the floor and but slight attention paid to the speakers save at broken intervals. Of these amendments acted on Saturday, that around which chief interest centers was the substitute offered by Representative Sherman for the other proposed amendments relating to standard cans. The Sherman substitute, finally adopted, provides that makers of canned goods must if they state quantity of the contents of the can on the outside state them correctly, but that they need not state them at all unless disposed to do so. A hot debate which raged over the question of adulterated whiskies resulted in no action, but caused the amusing episode of the day, since this grave subject seemed to appeal to some six inebriated southerners at the same moment as a matter urgently demanding a speech.

The conference report on the rate bill was rushed through the House Saturday afternoon by means of the most flagrant breach of faith committed by the republican machine during the entire session. That four of the Massachusetts republicans, Representatives Lawrence, Hoar, Weeks and McCall, were so aroused that they had the courage to stand up and vote against the majority is to their credit and the credit of the state. It has been repeatedly and expressly stated on the floor of the House practically by Gen. Grosvenor and John Dalzell, republican members of the rules committee, that an opportunity would be given to debate freely the rate bill up to five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Yet Saturday afternoon, late in the session, after a brief discussion had developed criticism of the weak anti-pass provision now contained in the bill, Col. Hepburn had the effrontery to repudiate all these promises and still further state by demanding the previous question. The vote on the rate bill was carried, but the vote upon it, 121 to 90, compared with the regular republican majority of 112 showed that other independent republicans beside the four from Massachusetts would not subscribe to a policy of broke previous question. The final vote adopting the conference report, that is, upon passing the bill as now amended, the vote was 216 in favor to 4 against, the four this time not being the Massachusetts republicans, but including Mr. McCall.

The brief discussion preceding the "gag" motion of Col. Hepburn was devoted largely to the new anti-pass provision. John Sharp Williams made the good point that even if the prohibition was to be limited to federal, state, county and municipal officials, it ought at least to be strengthened by prohibiting them from soliciting passes for their families. Speaker Cannon exercised his autocratic power by deliberately refusing to put the question of unanimous consent for this wise amendment.

The House apparently had no time to show its criticism of the amendment which in effect exempts the Standard oil company and its pipe lines from the prohibition against engaging in the business of a producer and also in that of a common carrier. Senator Tillman Saturday refused flatly to sign the conference report because of this amendment, and all that the democrats in the Senate can do is to protest against the outrages they will have to vote for the bill as a whole.

The Senate members of the conference committee on the meat inspection bill were appointed Saturday afternoon and included Senators Proctor, Hansbrough and Simmons. This action came at the close of a very animated discussion upon several points at issue between the House and Senate, principally the dating of the cans and placing of the cost on the packers. While it is feared that the will of the House may prevail in conference upon these two points, the temper of the Senate is evidently very adverse.

During the discussion of the pure food bill Saturday Mr. Lawrence expressed himself as most heartily in favor of it and strongly commended the committee having it in charge. He offered an amendment providing that formulas need not be published of dental preparations not made for public use, sale or consumption and when sold direct to registered dentists or through dental depots for dental purposes. Mr. Mann, in charge of the bill, explained that an amendment agreed to by the committee after the bill was reported compelled the publication since the name of the examine used and not of the other ingredients.

## Will Prosecute Speedy Autoists.

Battleboro, June 25.—The village bailiffs held a special meeting Saturday night, and voted to prosecute the 16 automobilists who were ticketed by policeman William Warren and Deputy Sheriff C. L. Knapp Friday afternoon, over a course secretly measured off on Main street, and were found to be running in excess of 10 miles an hour. The details of the prosecution were left to village attorney A. P. Schweick, who probably will have the automobilists arraigned in court Monday.

## MINARD'S KING OF PAIN LINIMENT

is the most effective, economical, and clean-to-use external cure for neuralgia, pleurisy, stiff, twisted joints, sore, strained, or lamed muscles, tired, aching feet, any pain or ache, and never fails to quickly relieve all.

## RHEUMATIC PAINS

SORE EYES  
Failing Eyesight  
CURED BY USING  
MEDICATED EYE CUSHIONS

A Wonderful Discovery, Eye Diseases and Failing Eyesight Cured by Absorption.

There is no need of cutting, probing, or using waters, salves, drops, blue stains, etc. and other poisonous drugs in treating ordinary eye diseases and failing eyesight. A new system of treatment has been discovered whereby all eye diseases are treated by absorption, by using the wonderful Medicated Eye Cushions. Simply wear Medicated Eye Cushions at night, putting them on at bedtime; cure Red, Bleeding, Itching, Burning, Stinging, Pink, Overgrown, Young, Grown-up and Old Eyes. Also Brighten, Pull Back, Remove Floating Spots, Ringiness of Eyelids, Discolored and Red Eyelids, Swollen Eyelids, Itches on Eyelids, Promote the growth of Eyelashes, Prevent Blindness, Failing Eyesight, Cataracts, and other Diseases of the Eyes. Cure Headaches, Neuralgia, Pains in the Head and Face, Nervousness, Will produce Sleep, Soften Dry, Itchy and Inflamed Skin everywhere. Price 25 cents. Also by mail. Free advice by return postal and specialist on eye diseases. Call or address M. E. CUSHION COMPANY, 25 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

Sold and Recommended by Special Agent in Charge, E. A. Brown, No. 49 North Main Street, Opposite National Bank.